

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) April 13, 1838.

[NO. 302.]

T. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within
one month.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the
year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per
line for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each
subsequent insertion. Court advertisements and Sheriff's
charges 25 per cent. higher; and a deduc-
tion of 25 per cent. will be made from the regu-
lar price, for advertisements by the year.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an
agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive
money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1838.	(Sun) (Mon) (Tues) (Wed) (Thurs) (Fri) (Sat)	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday, 5 24 6 96		For April, 1838.
Saturday, 5 23 6 97		a. m. s.
Sunday, 5 31 6 99	First 1 4 17 11 a. m.	
Monday, 5 30 6 30	Full 9 6 50 even'g.	
Tuesday, 5 29 6 31	Last 17 10 14 fore'n.	
Wednesday, 5 28 6 32	New 24 1 45 morn.	
Thursday, 5 27 6 33		

Great Bargains, AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at Auction, the
Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of
**DRY GOODS, Hardware,
Books, Hats, Shoes, &c.**

Tuesday at the next County Court, the
11th inst. Terms made known on day of
sale.

JNO. J. DUNLAP.

April 4, 1838.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust, exe-
cuted to me by James R. Neely, for
purposes therein mentioned, I shall on the
11th of this inst., at the house of said Neely,
in the town of Charlotte, expose to pub-
lic sale the following property, viz:

Three Valuable Negroes.
A negro man named George, about 40 years
age, a negro woman named Rosilla, about
30 years of age and her child, and a negro
named Lydia, about 16 or 17 years of
age and her child.

One Cow and Calf.

Also—
The Household and Kitchen Furniture,
in the possession of said Neely. Terms
made known on the day of sale.

H. C. OWENS, Trustee.

April 2, 1838.

P. S. Positive Sale.

New Charleston

Spring & Summer GOODS.

NEW Warehouse opening
a new stock of

Spring & Summer

Goods,

We will sell low for CASH or to punctual
debtors; and all we ask of our friends and
customers, that have a Southern feeling,
to call and examine for themselves. We
regard the consequences of our Goods
equal in quality and lowness of price
New York and Philadelphia Goods, so
we have no doubt the true patriotic feel-
ing of the South will give the Southern
preference at the same price; al-
though we believe, that owing to the high
cost of exchange, expense, &c. our Goods
are much the cheapest. We have a full
stock, please call and see.

**Cotton, Feathers, and raw
whiskies** taken as equal to CASH,
for all other kinds of Country Pro-
duce taken.

Business done under the firm of
TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

April 2, 1838.

N. B. Our old books must be closed up
the 1st day of March, by Cash or Note.
shall give them my personal attention.

J. M. MORRISON.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Franklin Gold
Mining Company, are hereby notified
to attend in person, or by proxy, at the
Bank Place, in the county of Mecklen-
burg, N. C., on Thursday, the 10th of May
next, for the purpose of electing Directors
for the ensuing year, and transacting such
business as may come before them.

WM. DAVIDSON.

April 4, 1838.

Valuable Negro

FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an order made by the
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at
County Session, 1838, I will expose to
public sale for Cash, at the Courthouse in
Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next,
a valuable negro boy by the name of GEORGE
who has been confined in the Jail of this
County since the 6th December, 1836.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.

April 22, 1838.

THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.



THE Proprietor of this establishment
gives notice, that he is repairing and
fitting it up at considerable expense, and in
a superior style, and will have it ready for
the reception of company by the 20th of
May. It is situated on the great Eastern
and Western line of Stages, from Salisbury
via Lincolnton to Asheville, &c.; (a stage
passing there every day in the week but one.)
The country around is broken and proverbially
healthy, and brides the mineral prop-
erties of the waters, there are many in-
durements to turn the attention of invalids
and others towards this place. Its proximi-
ty to the lower country—the cheapness of
living—the excellence of the neighboring
society—the abundance of game—the rich
field afforded to science—especially to Min-
eralogy and Botany, are facts not to be
overlooked by the travelling world. But it
is in the Mineral qualities of the
Springs that the great attraction
towards this spot consists. The Proprietor
has no exaggerated list of cures to present
to the public, for he has just taken posses-
sion, nor would he deem it a compliment,
either to the good taste or sagacity of the
public, to present such if he had them. But
he has the assurance of some of the most sci-
entific Physicians and Chemists, to the rare
and valuable properties of these Springs.—
In 1834, Professor Olmsted (now of Yale
College) made a strict analysis of this wa-
ter, and pronounces its foreign ingredients
to be

**Sulphuretted Hydrogen,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Muric acid of Lime.**

For a more extended statement, see his
Geological Report of North Carolina, au-
thorized by act of Assembly, pages 120-23.
Space will not permit us to add the very flatter-
ing remarks of this gentleman—but any
one at all acquainted with the subject can-
not help perceiving the peculiar adaptation
of these minerals, to the disorders that most
prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his de-
termination to merit patronage by an un-
flinching attention to the wants, wishes and
comforts of his visitors. The Springs are
now, and will be throughout the year, open
for the accommodation of travellers.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

March 24, 1838.

NOTICE.

ANY person in Charlotte having in their
possession books belonging to Nat-
W. Alexander, Esq., are requested to deliv-
er them to me at my office.

W. J. ALEXANDER,

April 2, 1838.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte,
on the 1st of April, 1838.

A—R. W. Alexander, Margt. V. Alexander,
Almon Alexander, Cyrus Alexander,
B—Jos. Bigham, Wm. Brum, Zedock Baker,
W. J. Bason, Mrs. Levecia F. Brown, Thos. O.
Black.

C—Henry Cochran, Solomon or Piche Cover,
David Chambers, Jos. S. Cheek, Daniel Coates,
S. H. Church, And. Clark, James L. Catchcart,
Mrs. M. Artha Caldwell.

D—Alex. Davis, Thos. Dunn, T. W. Duffield,
J. Davis, J. S. Davis, 2.

E—Rev. David Emerson, 2, S. H. Elliott, Caleb
E. m. Franklin Emmons, 2, Thos. C. Emerson.

F—Wm. Finn, 2, Saml. Flanagan.

G—Mrs. Rebecca Goffie, Maxwell Gibony,
L. T. Gash & Co., Willie Gray, Wm. Gribble, Dr.
J. F. Gilmer, Henry Gundry, Dr. W. Gates.

H—James A. Houston, Jno. Henderson, Thos.
Henry 2, Miss M. Artha L. Henderson, A. S. Hough,
Wm. D. Henderson, Alex. Howell, Richard Hick-
man, Sarah Hippworth, Catharine Hodge, Taylor
Hutchinson, David Henderson, A. F. Harrison,
Jame. Henderson.

J—Jno. Johnson, Amson Jillett, And. Jones, 2,
L. H. M. Lee, J. B. Lynch, 2, Jas. J. Lawing,
Felix Long, M. H. Lemmond, Mrs. Mars Lem-
monds, Louis Lysard.

M—Wm. McClelland, Wm. Maxwell, Robt.
McGowan, Jno. Miller, Jas. H. McInnis, Marshall
McKiver, James McClure, Mrs. Nancy McClure,
Miss Margt. Moore.

N—Wm. Neely.

O—Silas Orr, Capt. C. J. Orrell, Wm. Owen.
P—Capt. Jno. Potts, 2, Wm. N. Parks, Ebenezer
Paul, Peck, Welford & Co., Wm. Phillips, Es-
kier Paul, Capt. Jno. W. Phillips.

R—Catharine Rice, Upton Rodden, 2, Levy
Rues, 2, James Robinson, 2, Mrs. Abigail Rudall,
Thos. Russell, Andonia Robinson.

S—Moses Swann, Wm. J. Saunders, Burton
Smith, Henry Smith, Wm. Simpson, James Snider,
Secretary of Prisons Lodge, No. 31, Moses Stan-
ford, Henrietta Steel, Miss Martha Stephens, Jno.
Stinson.

T—Wm. A. Todd, Jno. Thompson, Miss Ade-
line Thompson, Mrs. Amelia Turbin, James L.
Taylor.

W—Adam Wagner, B. N. C. Warrick, J. A.
Winterspoon, C. D. Wallace, James Wallace, 3, H.
I. Wilson, Mathew A. Wallace, Noah Wall, David
Walmer, J. C. Wilson.

Y—Wm. Younder, A. A. Young.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

April 17, 1838.

Wanted.

A SUPPLY of young CATTLE, for
which the cash will be paid, if de-
livered at Thos. Goodlake's house, four miles
from Charlotte, on the Beatties Ford road.

THOS. W. GOODLAKE.

March 27, 1838.

Speech of Mr. Clay, ON THE SUB TREASURY BILL.

DELIVERED FEBRUARY 19, 1838.

(CONCLUDED.)

I have fulfilled my promise, Mr. President, to
submit the first four propositions with which I set
out. I now proceed to the fifth proposition:
5. That the bill under consideration is intended
to execute Mr. Van Buren's pledge, to complete
and perfect the principles, plans, and policy, of
the past administration, by establishing, upon the
ruins of the late Bank of the United States and
the State Banks, a Government bank, to be man-
aged and controlled by the Treasury Department
setting under the commands of the President of
the United States.

The first impression made by the proposal of the
bill is the prodigious and boundless discretion which
it grants to the Secretary of the Treasury, irre-
concilable with the genius of our free institu-
tions, and contrary to the former cautious practice
of the Government. As originally reported, he
was authorized by the bill to allow any number of
clerks he thought proper to the various receivers
general, and to fix their salaries. It will be borne
in mind, that this is the more conspicuous part
of a system; and it cannot be doubted that, if put in
operation, the number of receivers general and
other depositaries of public money would be in-
definitely multiplied. He is allowed to appoint as
many examiners of the public money, and to fix
their salaries as he pleases; he is allowed to erect
at pleasure costly buildings; he is allowed to erect
for any thing; and all who are conversant with
the operations of the executive branch of the Gov-
ernment know the value and importance of pre-
vious estimates. There is no other check upon
wasteful expenditure but previous estimates; and
that was a point always particularly insisted upon
by Mr. Jefferson. The Senate will recollect that,
a few days ago, when the salary of the receiver
general at New York was fixed, the chairman of
the Committee of Finance rose in his place and
stated that it was suggested by the Secretary of
the Treasury that it should be placed at \$3,000;
and the blank was accordingly filled. There was
no statement of the nature or extent of the
duties to be performed, of the time that he would
be occupied, of the extent of his responsibility, or
the expense of living at the several points where
they were to be located; nothing but the sugges-
tion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that
was deemed sufficient by a majority. There is
no limit upon the appropriation which is made to
carry into effect the bill, contrary to all former
usage, which invariably prescribed a sum not to
be transcended.

A most remarkable feature in the bill is that to
which I have already called the attention of the
Senate, and of which no satisfactory explanation
has been given. It is that which proceeds upon
the idea that the treasury is a thing distinct from
the treasury of the United States, and gives to the
Treasury a local habitation and a name, in the
new building which is being erected for the Treas-
ury Department in the city of Washington. In
the Treasury, as constituted, is to be placed that
portion of the public revenue which is gleaned
from the District of Columbia. All else, that is
to say, nine hundred and ninety-nine hundredths
of the public revenue of the United States, is to
be placed in the hands of the receiver general,
and the other depositaries beyond the District of
Columbia. Now, the constitution of the United
States provides that no money shall be drawn from
the public Treasury but in virtue of a previous ap-
propriation by law. That trifling portion of it
therefore, within the District of Columbia, will be
under the safeguard of the constitution, and all
else will be at the arbitrary disposal of the Sec-
retary of the Treasury.

It was deemed necessary, no doubt, to vest in
the Secretary of the Treasury this vast and alarm-
ing discretionary power. A new and immense
Government bank is about to be erected. How it
would work in all its parts could not be anticipated
with certainty; and it was thought proper,
therefore, to bestow a discretion commensurate
with its novelty and complexity, and adapted to
any exigencies which might arise. It is short,
and I will read it to the Senate:

"Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall
be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to
transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary
hereby constituted, to the Treasury of the U-
nited States; to the Mint of Philadelphia; to the
Branch Mint at New Orleans; or to the office of
either of the receivers general of public moneys,
by this act directed to be appointed; to be there-
safely kept, according to the provisions of this act;
and also transfer moneys in the hands of any de-
positary constituted by this act, to any other de-
positary constituted by the same, at his discre-
tion, and as the safety of the public moneys, and
the convenience of the public service, shall seem to
him to require. And for the purpose of payments
on the public account, it shall be lawful for the
Secretary to draw upon any of the said deposi-
taries, as he may think most conducive to the pub-
lic interests, or to the convenience of the public
creditors, or both."

It will be seen that it grants a power, perfectly
undefined, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to shift
and transfer the public money, from depositary
to depositary, as he pleases. He is expressly au-
thorized to transfer moneys in the hands of any one de-
positary, constituted by this act, to any other de-
positary constituted by it, at his discretion, and as
the safety of the public moneys, and the conveni-
ence of the public service, shall seem to him to re-
quire. There is no specification of any contingency
or contingencies on which he is to act. All is
left to his discretion. He is to judge when the
public service (and more indefinite terms could
not have been employed) shall seem to him to re-
quire it. It has been said that this is nothing
more than the customary power of transfer, exer-
cised by the Treasury Department from the ori-
gin of the Government. I deny it: utterly deny
it. It is a totally different power from that which
was exercised by the cautious Gallatin, and other
Secretaries of the Treasury—a power, by the bye,
which, on more than one occasion, has been con-
troverted, and which is infinitely more question-
able than the power to establish a Bank of the U-
nited States. The transfer was made by them
singly, in large sums, and were left to the banks
in family. When payments were made, they were
effected in the notes of banks with which the pub-
lic money was deposited, or to which it was trans-
ferred. The rates of exchange were regulated by
the state of the market, and under the responsi-
bility of the Secretary of the Treasury, the re-
ceiver general, and other depositaries. What a
change is allowed in the fixation of the rates of ex-
change, whether of premium or discount, to regu-
late the whole domestic exchanges of the country,
to ascertain the result? These former transfers

were not made for disbursement; and when dis-
bursed, it was generally in bank notes. The
transfers of this bill are immediate payments and
payments made not in bank notes, but in specie.

The last paragraph in the sections provides that,
for the purpose of payments on the public account,
it shall be lawful for the Secretary to draw upon
any of the said depositaries, as he may think most
conducive to the public interest, or to the conveni-
ence of the public creditors, or both. It will be
seen that no limit whatever is imposed upon the
amount or form of the draft, or as to the dep-
ository upon which it is drawn. He is made the ex-
clusive judge of what is most conducive to the
public interest. Now, let us pause a moment,
and trace the operation of the powers thus vested.
The Government has a revenue of from twenty to
thirty millions. The Secretary may draw it in
any one or more parts, as he pleases. More than
a moiety of the revenue arising from custom, is
receivable at New York, to which point the Sec-
retary may draw all portions of it, if he thinks it
conducive to the public interest. A man has to
receive under an appropriation law, \$18,000, and
apply to Mr. Secretary for payment. What
will you receive? he is asked. On New York.
How? In drafts from \$5 to \$500. Mr. Secretary
will give him these drafts accordingly, upon bank
note paper, impressed like and simulating bank
notes, having all suitable embossing, signed by
my friend the Treasurer, (whose excellent prac-
tical sense, and solid sound judgment, if he had
been at the head of the Treasury, instead of Mr.
Levi Woodbury, when the suppression of specie
payments took place, would have relieved or miti-
gated the pecuniary embarrassments of the Gov-
ernment and the people) countersigned by the
Controller, and filled up in the usual way of bank
notes. Here is one of them &c. Mr. Clay. (He
here held up, to the gaze of the Senate, a Treasury
note, having all the appearance of a bank note,
colored, engraved, and executed like any other
bank note, for \$50.) This, continued, Mr. Clay,
is a Government note, put into circulation,
paid out as money, and prepared and sent forth,
gradually to accustom the people of the country
to Government paper.

I have supposed \$10,000 to be received in the
mode stated, by a person entitled to receive it un-
der an appropriation law. Now let us suppose,
—but he will do with it. Any where to the north
or West it will command a premium of from two
to five per cent. No where in the United States
will it be under par. Do you suppose that the
holder of these drafts would be fool enough to con-
vert them into specie, to be carried and transpor-
ted at his risk? Do you think that he would pre-
fer that his money should be in the responsible
custody of the Government, rather than in his own
insurance keeping? Do you think he will deny to
himself the opportunity of realizing the premium
which he may be perfectly sure? The great-
est want of the country is a medium of general
circulation, and of uniform value everywhere.—
That, especially, is our want in the western and
interior States. Now, here is exactly such a me-
dium; and supposing the Government Bank to be
honestly and faithfully administered, it will, dur-
ing such an administration, be the best converti-
ble paper money in the world, for two reasons.—
The first is, that every dollar of paper out will be
the representative of a dollar of specie in the
hands of the receiver general, or other depositary
of the public money, the responsibility of the
Government to pay the drafts issued upon the
basis of that money, could remain unimpaired.—
The paper, therefore, would be as far superior to
the paper of any private corporations as the ability
and resources of the Government of the United
States are superior to those of such corporations.

The banking capacity may be divided into three
classes; deposits, discount of bills of exchange,
and promissory notes, or either, and circulation.
This Government bank would combine them all,
except that it will not discount private notes, nor
receive private deposits. In payments for the
public lands, indeed, individuals are allowed to
make deposits, and to receive certificates of their
amount. To guard against their negotiability, a
clause has been introduced to render them un-
assignable. But how will it be possible to maintain
such an inconvenient restriction, in a country
where every description of paper importing an ob-
ligation to pay money or deliver property is as-
signable, at law or in equity, from the commer-
cial nature and trading character of our people?

Of all the facilities which I have stated of a bank,
which creates a circulation is the most impor-
tant to the community at large. It is that in
which thousands may be interested, who never
obtained a discount, or made a deposit with a
bank. Whatever a Government agrees to re-
ceive in payment of the public dues is a medium
of circulation, is money, current money, no mat-
ter what its form may be, Treasury notes, drafts
drawn at Washington, by the Treasurer, on the
receiver general at New York, or to use the lan-
guage employed in various parts of this bill, "such
notes, bills, or paper, issued under the authority
of the United States." These various provisions
were probably inserted not only to cover the case
of Treasury notes, but that of these drafts in due
season. But if there were no express provisions
of law, that these drafts should be receivable in
payment of public dues, they would, necessarily,
be so employed, from their own intrinsic value.

The want of the community of a general cir-
culation of uniform value every where in the U-
nited States would occasion vast amounts of the specie
of drafts which I have described to remain in cir-
culation. The appropriations this year will prob-
ably fall not much short of thirty millions. Thir-
ty millions of Treasury drafts on receivers gen-
eral, of every denomination, and to any amount,
may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.
What amount would remain in circulation can-
not be determined a priori. I suppose not less
than ten or fifteen millions, at the end of another
year, some ten or fifteen millions more; they
would fill all the channels of circulation. The
war between the Government and State banks con-
tinuing, and this mammoth Government bank be-
ing in the market, constantly demanding specie
for its varied and ramified operations, confidence
would be lost in the notes of the local banks, their
paper would gradually cease to circulate, and the
banks themselves would be crippled and broken.
The paper of the Government bank would grad-
ually fill the vacuum, as it would instantly oc-
cupy the place of the notes of the late Bank of the
United States.

I am aware, Mr. President, that by the 15th
section of the bill, in order to disguise the purpose
of the vast machinery which we are about con-
structing, it is provided that it shall be the duty
of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and pub-
lish regulations to enforce the speedy presenta-
tion of all Government drafts for payment at the
place where payable, &c. Now, what a tremen-
dous power is here vested in the Secretary! He is

to prescribe rules and regulations to enforce the
speedy presentation of all Government drafts for
payment at the place where payable. The speed-
y presentation! In the case I have supposed, a
man has his \$10,000 in drafts on the receiver gen-
eral at New York. The Secretary is empowered
to issue regulations requiring him speedily to pre-
sent them, and if he do not, the Secretary may, or
order them to be paid at St. Louis. At New York
they may be worth a premium of five per cent.
Now, in a free Government, who would ever think
of subjecting the property or money of a citizen to
the exercise of such a power, by any Secretary of
the Treasury? What opportunity does it not af-
ford to reward a partisan, or punish an opponent?
It will be impossible to maintain such an odious
and odious restriction for any length of time.
Why should the drafts (on the Government) would
be in the case of individuals as I have supposed
require his creditor (as the holder of the draft
would be) to apply within a prescribed time for
his payment? No, sir; the system would control
you; you could not so much as touch the system. But
if such a ridiculous restriction could be enforced,
the drafts would, nevertheless, whilst they were
out, be the time long of short, perform the office
of circulation and money.

Let us trace a little farther the operation of this
Government bank, and follow it out to its final ex-
plosion. I have supposed the appropriation of some
thirty millions of dollars annually by the Govern-
ment, to be disbursed in the form of drafts, issued at
Washington by the Treasury Department, upon the
depositaries. Of that amount some ten or fifteen
millions would remain, the first year, in circulation;
at the end of another year, a similar amount would
continue in circulation; and so on, from year to
year, until, at the end of a series of some five or
six years, there would be in circulation, to supply
the indispensable wants of commerce and of a
general medium of uniform value, not less than
some sixty or eighty millions of dollars issued by
the Government. These drafts would be gener-
ally upon the receiver general at New York, be-
cause, on that point they would be preferred over
all others, as they would command a premium, or
be at par, throughout the whole extent of the U-
nited States; and we have seen that the Secretary
of the Treasury is invested with ample authority
to concentrate at that point the whole revenue of
the United States.

All experience has demonstrated that in bank-
ing operations a much larger amount of paper can
be kept out in circulation than the specie which it
is necessary to retain in the vaults to meet it
when presented for payment. The proportions
which the same experience has ascertained to be
sufficiently safe are one of specie to three of paper;
if therefore the Executive Government had sixty
millions of dollars accumulated at the port of
New York, in the hands of the receiver general,
represented by sixty millions of Government drafts
in circulation, it would be known that twenty of
that sixty millions would be sufficient to retain
to meet any amount of drafts which, in ordinary
times, would be presented for payment. There
would then remain forty millions in the vaults, idle
and unproductive, and of which no practical use
could be made. Well, a great section is at hand
in the State of New York, the result of which will
cost the State of millions of that dormant capital
which, at some future day, a corrupt Execu-
tive from overthrown, can be tempted to convert
into power? Again: let us suppose some great ex-
traneous cause, a season of war, creating severe
pecuniary pressure and embarrassment. Would not
an issue of paper, founded upon and exceeding
the specie in the vaults, in some such proportions
as experience had demonstrated might be safely
emitted, be authorized? Finally, the whole ac-
count of specie might be exhausted, and then, as
it is easier to engrave and issue bank notes than
to perform the unpopular office of imposing taxes
and burdens, the discovery would be made that
the credit of the Government was a sufficient ba-
sis whereupon to make emissions of paper money,
to be redeemed when peace and prosperity re-
turned. Then we should have the days of contin-
ental money, and of assignats, restored! Then
we should have that Government paper medium
which the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Cal-
houn] considers the most perfect of all currency!

Meantime, and during the progress of this vast
Government machine, the State banks would be
all prostrated. Working well, as it may, if hon-
estly administered, in the first period of its exis-
tence, it will be utterly impossible for them to
maintain the unequal competition. They could
not maintain it even if the Government were ac-
tuated by no unfriendly feelings towards them.
But when we know the spirit which animates the
present Executive towards them, who can doubt
that they must fall in the unequal contest? Their
issues will be discredited and discontinued; and
that system of bankruptcy which the Presi-
dent would even now put into operation against
them, will in the sequel, be passed and enforced
without difficulty.

Assuming the downfall of the local banks, the
inevitable consequence of the operations of this
great Government bank; assuming, as I have
shown, would be the case, that the Government
would monopolize the possession of a great por-
tion of the specie of the country, we should then
behold a combined and concentrated moneyed
power equal to that of all the existing banks of the
United States, with that of the late Bank of the
United States superadded. This tremendous
power would be wielded by the Secretary of the
Treasury, acting under the immediate commands
of the President of the United States. Here would
be a perfect union of the sword and the purse;
here would be no imaginary, but an actual, visible,
tangible consolidation of the moneyed power. Who
or what could withstand it? The States them-
selves would become suppliants at the feet of the
Executive for a portion of those paper emissions,
of the power to issue which they had been strip-
ped, and which he now exclusively possessed.

Mr. President, my observation and experience
have satisfied me that the safety of liberty and
property consists in the division of power, wheth-
er political or pecuniary. In our federative sys-
tem, our security is to be found in that happy dis-
tribution of power which exists between the Fed-
eral Government and the State Governments. In
our monetary system as it lately existed, its ex-
cellence resulted from that beautiful arrangement
by which the States had their institutions for local
purposes, and the General Government its in-
stitution for the more general purposes of the
whole Union. There existed the greatest con-
sistency between all the parts of this admirable sys-
tem. All was homogeneous. There was no sepa-
ration of the Federal Government from the
States or from the People. There was no attempt
to execute practically, that absurdity of contain-
ing among the same People, two different cur-
rencies of unequal value. And how admirably

an admonished, sir, by my exhaust-
less strength, and by, I fear, your more exhaust-
less patience, to listen to a slave. His
incident, a great, novel, and untold one,
is powerfully urged upon the atten-
tion of Congress. That it is pregnant
with tremendous consequences, for good
or ill, is undeniable, and admitted by all.
I firmly believe that it will be fatal to
the best interests of this country, and di-
rectly subversive of its liberties. You
have been greatly disappointed in ob-
servances of equal promise, can only hope
for doubtful and uncertain future, and
desperation may prove salutary. Such
was first proposed at the extra session
the whole People have not had an oppor-
tunity of passing in judgment upon a
free election. As far as they have, they
have expressed their unqualified disappro-
bation. From Maine to the state of New
York, its condemnation has been loudly
voiced forth. In every intervening
State, the Administration has been de-
fied, or its former majorities neutralized.
None has spoken; New York, Pennsylvania,
Maryland, Ohio, Rhode Island, Massachu-
setts, and Michigan, all these States, in
words and terms not to be misunderstood,
have denounced the measure. The legisla-
ture of the State (God bless her) has twice
expressed her rejection of it; once at the
session, and once through her Legislature.
Friends and foes of the Administration have
united in condemning it. And, at the very
moment when I am addressing you, a large
majority of the late supporters of the Ad-
ministration, headed by the distinguished
gentleman who presided in the election of
1856, which gave the vote of that party
to State to President Van Buren, are as-
sembling in Philadelphia to protest solemnly
against the passage of this bill. It is
clear that under such circumstances, it should
be forced upon a reluctant but free and
independent People! Is it right that this
Government, constituted as it now is, should give
its sanction to the measure? I say it is not
respectful or manly, but we must
submit according to the latest expression
of the popular will, and in virtue of
declarations of opinion deliberately expressed
by the State Legislatures, to a vote of thirty
against the bill; and I am ready to co-
operate with any Senator friendly to the Ad-
ministration, into details to prove the position
of the Senate then, bring upon itself the
burden of passing this bill! I implore it
never, forever, forbear! I appeal to the
fractured Senators. Is this Government
for us, or for the People and the Slave?
What agents we are? Are we not bound
to administer it as to advance their well-
being, to promote their prosperity, and to gen-
eral satisfaction? Will that sacred trust
be fulfilled, if the known maintenance of
slavery and respectful communities are
denied and condemned by those whom they
are sent here? I call upon the Governor
of the State from Alabama, (Mr. King,) who
I have as long stood in the political
councils, shoulder to shoulder, bearing
the honor and glory of this great People
as one now in their recesses. I call upon
the Senators to let us bury, deep and forever

Charlotte:

Friday, April 12, 1888.

The 30th of May, 1776.—It is suggested to us by a Revolutionary, to request a committee of Cabarrus county, during their session, to appoint a committee to meet in a committee to be appointed by the citizens of this county during our April Court, to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It is expected the committee will meet on Wednesday of Mecklenburg Court week. Cabarrus being a part of Mecklenburg at the time of the Declaration, must feel interested in celebrating this day.

Blindly Occurrence.—We regret that it is to our lot to state that a very interesting little girl, daughter of Mr. N. B. Taylor, of this town, about 18 months old, was found on the afternoon of the 6th instant, accidentally falling into a well in his yard. The child was left as usual in the care of a nurse, who allowed it to play about the well, and from inattention it was suffered to wander to the well, and part of the covering left open, when it fell in. As soon as the nurse discovered the child looking in, and after searching in every direction it was at last in the well. It is uncertain how long it was in the water, none but the nurse being at home. Every means was used to resuscitate it but without effect. In a few moments, the fond parents, deprived of a beloved offspring in the enjoyment of health and prospect of a long life. Such an occurrence comes with double weight on the bereaved and afflicted parents, and it speaks loud to us all, that the child of life we are in death, and we are to be also ready, for at such a moment as we think not time to us shall be no more.

We conclude this week Mr. Clay's speech. Next week we shall commence Calhoun's in reply. The following notice of Mr. Clay's speech is taken from the Charlotte Courier, a Van Buren paper, influential from such a quarter is rather unusual. "We have read this masterly performance with unmingled admiration, though by no means with an entire emotion. It is equally characterized by close reasoning, and lofty eloquence; and if it shows the art of the adroit politician, it also shows the noble statesman, it also bears the stamp of the finished orator and enlightened statesman."

The Cherokee.—A peremptory requisition has been made by the General Government on Gov. Dudley for four companies of infantry, to be in immediate readiness, in event of their services being needed to aid in the removal of the Cherokee Indians. We would, therefore, the recent offer for Volunteers not prove successful, a Draft will become necessary.—*Rail. Reg.*

U. S. Prisoners.—A few days since, Messrs. Sheridan and John S. Crocker, Senators, were brought to the Jail of this City from New York, charged with having maliciously destroyed the *Schr. Aurora*, with the waters of North Carolina, in the month of June last. They will be tried at the next Term of the Federal Court, which commences on the 12th of May.—*id.*

THE EDGEFIELD LETTER.
A letter from Washington, published in the New York Gazette, says—
"As to Mr. Calhoun's letter to his friends Edgefield, denouncing his late allies, it is the most extraordinary document that ever emanated from any politician of distinction. It has surprised me that it so long escaped severe animadversion and reprehension, and it is so justly merited."
We can say, with the Editor of the *Alexandria Gazette*, that as far as this Press is concerned, the Edgefield Letter did not escape animadversion. We published it and announced it, as the most exceptional document of the kind, we ever saw. The Press, generally, were disposed to treat Mr. C. so kindly, that most of them were to express their sentiments. To us, however, the ingratitude and injustice displayed in the letter were so flagrant, that we lost no time in putting our views on the subject before the public. Nothing that Calhoun ever wrote lessened him as much in our opinion, as the famous Edgefield letter.—*Rail. Register.*
And so did we express our disapprobation of this letter, and noticed particularly the expression "the victory would not ensure to us." Mr. Calhoun now says that expression referred to the administration party.—*Ed. Charlotte Journal.*

Arkansas Case.—The Circuit Court of this District was yesterday moved to issue their process of attachment against Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General, for contempt in disobeying the mandamus heretofore issued in this case. Mr. R. E. Cox, who made the application for the attachment, made a short statement of the facts which had transpired since the decision of the Supreme Court. He read a correspondence with the Postmaster-General, which, with his own statements, exhibited in the strongest possible point of view the courtesy and forbearance and determination which had been exhibited by his clients in endeavoring to obtain payment of their just demands. It was a matter of surprise to find that the Postmaster-General had, in this correspondence, placed himself for justification in still declining obedience to the writ, exclusively upon a ground which was distinctly overruled by the Circuit Court, and which his counsel as distinctly repudiated before the Supreme Court.

The decision of the Court has not been given; when it is, our readers shall know it.—*Nat. Int. March 30th.*

Rumors of intended changes in the Cabinet are in circulation in the city, and repeated with so much confidence that we incline to think there is some foundation for them. The story goes that Mr. Secretary Woodbury is to accept the appointment of Minister to Great Britain; that Mr. Amos Kendall is to succeed him in the Treasury; and that Mr. Senator Grady is to become Postmaster-General. Mr. Butler, it is further said, is to resign the Attorney Generalship, and Mr. Gilpin (now Solicitor of the Treasury) is to take his place.—*Nat. Int.*

In Ohio, at the late session of the Legislature, a bill was passed abolishing imprisonment for debt. The Senate of Maryland rejected the bill passed by the House of Delegates for the same purpose. Shame on them, Whigs though they be.

Again the painful task is ours to announce the decease of a Member of Congress in this city. The Hon. Isaac McKim, one of the Representatives of the State of Maryland, died at his lodgings yesterday, after an illness of only a few days. Mr. McKim was a wealthy and spirited merchant of the city of Baltimore, of exemplary private character, benevolent disposition, and urban manners. He was first elected to Congress about fifteen years ago, and has been a member of the House of Representatives during the greater part of the intervening time.—*Nat. Int. 2d inst.*

Elections.—On the 2d instant a member of Congress was to have been elected in the 3d district of Maine, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Cilley. The candidates are, Edward Robinson, Whig, and John D. McCrate, Van Buren.

Also, on the 3d inst. the annual election took place in Connecticut. It will be a hard fought battle, but the result (says the *Nat. Int.*) cannot be doubtful. The candidates for Governor are, Wm. W. Ellsworth, of Hartford, Whig, Elisha Phelps, of Simsbury, *Chas. Bates*, and Seth P. Beers, of New Haven, *Locofoco*. See Postscript.

An election for Mayor, and other municipal officers, takes place in the city of New York, on the 17th instant.

In Rhode Island the annual election for State officers is fixed for April 18th. Wm. Sprague is the Whig candidate for Governor, and John B. Francis, the Van Buren candidate.

An election for two members of Congress takes place in Mississippi, April 23d and 24th, to supply vacancies in the present Congress. Messrs. Prentiss and Word are the Whig candidates. Mr. Claiborne is one of the Van Buren candidates; Mr. Gholson was the other, but has recently withdrawn his name, on account of ill-health.

The Governor of the State of Maryland has appointed Jonathan Meredith, Esq. commissioner to Harrisburg, under the resolutions of the Legislature in relation to the case of Nathan S. Bemis and others, claimed by the Governor of Pennsylvania as fugitives from justice.—*Nat. Int.*

BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.—Mr. Webster liable to be impeached!—After listening to the splendid forensic display made in the Senate on Thursday, by Messrs. Webster and Calhoun, what was our surprise on coming out of the capitol, to hear a member of the House remark that he contemplated moving an impeachment of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts!
"For what?" we exclaimed with involuntary and painful surprise.
"For a violation of the constitution of the United States!" was the shocking reply.
"In what particular?"
"In respect to the 8th article, which provides that 'no civil or criminal punishment shall be inflicted.' Mr. Webster had committed a palpable infringement of that article, in his reply to-day, to Mr. Calhoun."—*Madisonian.*

The four brothers, Jones.—The Louisville Journal states that these men, the murderers of their uncle Col. Ward, are about engaging Henry Clay and Daniel Webster to defend their cause at a fee of 5000 dollars each.

A Good Business.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Insurance Company, declared, on the 1st ult., a semi-annual dividend of 39 per cent.

Arkansas and Texas.—A difficulty seems to be brewing between Arkansas and Texas about their boundary. Texas has laid claim to Fayette and Miller counties in Arkansas, and established land offices there. A majority of the people side with Texas, have elected representatives to the Texas Congress, and have organized counties, and elected Sheriffs, Clerks, Coroners, &c.—They refuse to pay taxes or recognize the jurisdiction of Arkansas.

The subject has been referred to the Legislature of Arkansas by the Governor, who recommends that Miller county, where the greatest dissatisfaction exists, and where, he says, the laws cannot be faithfully executed, be abolished, and her territory attached to some other county governed by more patriots. The Governor states, that he will immediately communicate with the President of the United States, and procure, if possible an early and definite adjustment of the boundary question. He concedes, that a portion of Miller county may, on a settlement, fall to Texas, but asserts, that our Government, since the purchase of Louisiana, has always claimed and exercised jurisdiction over it, and will never peacefully surrender its claims until a decision against it by an authorized tribunal.

The Arkansas Legislature has not yet acted on the subject.—*Richmond Whig.*

Some years ago a rumor having got abroad that the Bank of Glasgow was in danger of breaking, an old shopkeeper who had a small sum on deposit hastened to the Bank to draw his money out. The Teller counted out the amount in the notes of the Bank, which the old fellow carefully deposited in his breeches pocket, and buttoned up—then, slapping his hand on it, said, "Now, don't ye break as soon as ye please."
"Vide the Sub-Treasury bill, (with its iron safes for locking up the notes of the Banks which Uncle Sam dare not trust for a penny) for a similar instance of wise caution."—*Nat. Int.*

Popular Corruption.—Mr. Senator Strange, of North Carolina, has made his appearance in the Globe in great force—no less than thirteen columns strong. Among other amusing things, he says: "This Republic is but fifty years of age, but if something is not done to arrest the corrupting influence abroad among the people, it will sink into ruin before, in the common course of nature, those who now fill these halls are gathered to their fathers."
This is pretty well for a worshipper of the People.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Latest from Florida.

The War.—The steam boat Poinsett, Capt. Trahan, arrived here on Saturday last, from Indian River. Brigadier General Easton, and his aid de camp, came passengers in the P. We understand that Gen. E. has been ordered to take the command of the frontier between St. Augustine and Suwanee. His headquarters will be at Garey's Ferry.

Lieut. Linnard, aid to Gen. Jessup, returned from Washington in the steam boat James Adams, on Saturday.

He sailed yesterday in the steam boat Isis for Indian River, on his way to the army. It is said he is the bearer of important despatches from Government for Gen. Jessup.

It is rumored that two regiments of artillery are to go to the Cherokee nation for the summer.

Lieut. Peyton's company of United States artillery arrived in the Cincinnati, from New Smyrna. They are to garrison Forts Peyton and Hanson.

The Alabama volunteers have been ordered to Fort White, on the Santa Fe.

St. Augustine Herald, March 16.

FROM THE DARTON TELEGRAPH, MARCH 22.
More Murders.—We have the following intelligence to communicate to our readers concerning the Florida war. It is gathered from the information of a gentleman who arrived here from Black Creek on this day, in the steamer Ocmulgee, which left Jacksonville on the 21st inst.

The Florida Militia are ordered out, and it is thought the campaign has terminated for the summer.

On the 21st, an express arrived at Jacksonville, reporting that one white man, his wife, and four negro children had been murdered on the 16th inst. This is represented to have taken place at Ocean Ponds, about 50 miles west of Jacksonville and 10 miles only from the Georgia line. One white female and a negro woman escaped. The latter reports that they ran as soon as the first rifle was discharged and concealed themselves two or three hundred yards from the house. She saw her master shot by the Indians, who ran about one hundred yards before he fell dead. She states there were about 40 Indians present.

The main body of the troops are now at Jupiter, with Gen. Jessup. There are besides three companies of regulars at Key Biscayne, under Col. Bankhead. There are also troops at New Smyrna, Halloran, and Tampa Bay, and three or four companies at Fort Pierce, Indian River.

There are 318 Indians within three or four miles of Jessup's camp at Jupiter, and are so situated that they cannot escape. The General will probably keep things as quiet as possible, until the express arrives from Washington, and then take them by strategy or force. They are now receiving rations from the United States.

The few Indians who came in to Fort

Lane some time back and were taken to Fort Mellon in charge of Maj. Dearborn, made their escape on the 6th instant, taking two or three bags of corn, some coffee and some sugar, and a mule and baggage belonging to the Major.

We learn with deep regret the death of Stephen D. Miller, Esq. formerly Governor of this State, Senator in Congress, &c. He died on the 6th inst. at Raymond, Mississippi. South Carolina remembers him with gratitude and affection, for his virtuous character and eminent public services.—*Columbia Telescope.*

The late Gale.—We regret to find that the apprehensions of damage to vessels on the coast, which were entertained in connection with the gale of the 17th, ult., have already proved too well founded. The captain of the sloop William which arrived at Norfolk on the 23d from Washington, N. C., reports that he counted while running along the shore, FIFTEEN WRECKS on the beach, ten schooners, two sloops, and three damaged vessels, most of which appeared to have been but a short time on the beach, and were all seen within sixty miles south of Cape Henry.

Franking Privilege.—The Ohio Eagle states that one hundred and thirty packages of wheat passed through the post office of that place, a short time since, under the frank of a member of Congress. The packages were duly marked "Pub. Doc."

MARRIED.
In this county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Lee, Mr. RICHARD GRIFFIN, aged 36, to Mrs. SARAH HALE, aged 70.

DR. J. LEE, of Camden, will be in Charlotte, on or about the 14th day of April, and will stay as long as his services may be required.
April 7, 1838.

New Public House in Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL.
Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Outlets, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.
W. F. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 33-ly

He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his *Stock of Goods* to the new store room, corner north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains.
W. F. A.

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the *Coach Making* in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.
All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work.
CHARLES OVERMAN.
April 10, 1838. 33-ly

Wrapping Paper.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a supply of good Wrapping Paper.
TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
April 11, 1838. 33-ly

Trust Sale

TOWN PROPERTY.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust made in me by James T. Ashby, for purposes therein mentioned, will sell on Tuesday, the 4th of May next, at the Court House door in Charlotte, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, P. M. Two valuable improved Town Lots, whereon James T. Ashby now lives. Terms made known on the day of sale.
JOHN HENRY Trustees.
Charlotte, April 11, 1838. 34

POSTSCRIPT.

ELECTION IN CONNECTICUT.
From the returns so far in this State, there is little doubt that the Whigs have elected their Governor, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature.—*The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:*

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

LOCO FOCOS EXTINGUISHED.

We have returned from a large part of the State. They justify the conclusion not only that Mr. Ellsworth, the Whig candidate, is elected Governor, by the people, by a large majority, but that there is a decided Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature. We have no time to say more.

Connecticut is thoroughly redeemed from Locofocism. The Conservatives appear to have mostly voted for the Whigs.

These returns, if we mistake not, show a Whig majority of about 3000 and a Whig gain of about 4000, compared with last year.

From the New Haven Palladium.

CONNECTICUT HERSELF AGAIN.

From the aspect of the returns already received, it is not questioned by friend or foe, that the Whigs have elected their candidates for state officers over all others, and it is confidently believed that they have carried both branches of the legislature by overwhelming majorities. The returns from every direction proclaim Whig victories.

We have not only carried towns that we contested with faint hopes of success, but have been victorious in others from which nothing was expected.

The total result in 37 towns heard from is for Ellsworth 6036—Fox Beers 4369—Phelps 177. Ellsworth's majority over all others, 1491.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838. 35-ly

We are authorized to announce Wm. S. NORMENT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 6, 1838. 35-ly

We are authorized to announce JAMES TACKETT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county at the August election.

March 6, 1838. 35-ly

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. PERRY, as a Candidate for the Office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

Feb. 23, 1838. 35-ly

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, February Term, 1838.

John R. Williams }
vs.
R. McCombs and others. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew J. Perry, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State, *It is ordered*, that publication be made six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, that unless said A. J. Perry be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.
Test: D. R. DUNN, C. C. M. E.
April 7, 1838. Price for 62. 63

Patent Steam

FEATHER RENOVATOR.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine, respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that they have one in successful operation, in Mr. Brown's Carriage shop, where they are prepared to dress all Feathers from the oldest and poorest to the best and newest, provided they are either

Geese or Duck Feathers.

All persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of pure and soft Beds would do well to call and make engagements, as the subscribers intend to leave this place on the 30th instant, and go to Providence Settlement.

For particulars see hand bills.

JAS & S. W. WESTBROOKS.

N. B. We intend to visit different parts of the county to afford all an opportunity of testing its utility.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, about the 15th of August last, a bay HORSE, about 8 years old, large mane and tail, a little crest fallen, a snip on the nose, a few roan hairs on the left side. Also, a small bay colt, three years old this spring, hip shot on one side, streak in the face and three white feet, left me with a large yoke on. Any intelligence will be thankfully received and all charges paid that is reasonable, at Mount Craghan, Chesterfield District, S. C.
JOHN P. RUSHING.
March 22, 1838. 35

Strayed

FROM the subscriber's stable, on the 28th of March, a bay FILLY, about 4 years old, a long mane and tail, one glass eye, newly shot before; when last heard from, she was on the road to Concord. Any person taking up said Filly, will confer a favor on the subscriber, and be suitably rewarded if they will give him information by mail, or otherwise address a letter to Cedar Hill, Anson County.
J. K. KENDALL.
April 7, 1838. 34

DEPARTMENTS

Superior Court.—The Superior Court is now in session for the term. Judge Bailey presiding. The only case of interest yet tried, was that of the State vs. John Ochs, charged with murder. The case, after a patient hearing of the evidence, was put to the jury on Thursday evening by the Judge, in an able manner, and a verdict of Guilty was returned in a few minutes. A successful motion was made for a new trial, and the case removed to Insell County.—*Western Carolinian.*

We thought every one familiar with the meaning of "Bunkum." But we'll explain for our friends of the Baltimore Transcript. A grave member of the Lower House of Congress from the venerable State of North Carolina, and from a district which included the county of "Buncombe," (in which county he resided,) whose style of speaking produced a very comical effect of driving the members from the Hall and all that, was one day addressing the House, when he used the coughing and sneezing commenced, and the members began leaving. He paused awhile and assured the House, that there would be no more sneezing on their part, and that for himself it mattered not how many left; for he was not speaking to the House, but to "Bunkum." It is now understood to mean the continental body, in Congressional parlance.—*Richmond Whig.*

Ecstasy—a new idea.—A gentleman purchased of Messrs. Turner & Hughes, about twelve months since, one of the best Annals of the day, but returned it a few days ago, with a request that they would exchange it for some other work, the Annual not being what he expected it was! As the Irishman said, the less a man does of this sort of business the richer he'll get.—What would be thought of the sanity of a man who should apply to a Shoe maker to take back a pair of shoes after he had worn them a month? And yet the principle is the same, whether applied to shoes or books.—*Rail Register.*

Mechanics in the West.—The Cincinnati Evening Post states that the gross receipts of the Mechanics' Fair, lately held at Cincinnati, were \$3,957, and the net profits (after deducting expenses) \$2,812. In the history of what people shall we look for a parallel to this indication of the prosperity and spirit of the mechanics in this country?

The value of a Wig.—A Southern paper relates the following of an officer of the army, who, having lost his hair during an illness contracted at New Orleans, provided himself with a handsome wig before starting on a late campaign in Florida: In an engagement with the Seminoles, he was wounded and fell where he lay without the power to rise. The red enemy who would not have come up for his scalp. The officer feigned himself dead, and breathed as low and softly as possible. The Indians bent over him, drew his knife, passed it fearfully and quickly around the head of his victim; and then with a "whoop" bounded with his bloodstained trophy into an everglade. The officer afterwards got back in safety to his camp, and relates with much gloom the story of the loss of his wig.

The Portland (Me.) Advertiser. says: "When Col. Cilley (brother of the late Mr. Cilley, member of Congress) was in Augusta the Whig members of the Legislature of Maine addressed a note of condolence to him, to which he replied in a very handsome manner, and reproached the attempt of certain persons to make a party question of the painful and fatal occurrence."

Caleb Quater.—An Ohio paper advertises for a good practical printer, who would take the charge of the mechanical department of a printing office, read proof, make selections, scribble a paragraph when necessary, rock the cradle, dig potatoes, cut wood, and go with the girls to singing school, and neighborhood quiltings.

A duel was fought at New Orleans on the 14th ult. with rifles, at thirty paces. At the first fire one of the parties fell dead. A trifling dispute was the origin of this fatal proceeding.

A proposition to force the Banks of Virginia to resume specie payments on a day named has been rejected in the House of Delegates of that State, by a vote of 15 yeas to 111 nays.

Letters from Washington state that Mr. Jarvis, late a member of Congress from Maine, has been nominated to the Senate as Navy Agent for the district of Boston.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Mc Dowell, a Lenoir representative in the Legislature of Virginia, has been tendered the office of Secretary of the Navy.

Very True.—Every parent whose son is away from him at school, should supply him with a newspaper.—*Gov. Everett.*

To kiss ladies' hands after lips as some do, is like little boys, who, after they eat the apple, fall to the pining out of love they have to the apple.

Never join with your friend when he abuses his horse or his wife, unless the one is about to die, and the other buried.

NOTICE.
HAVING purchased from J. R. Neely his House and Lot in Charlotte, the same is now for rent or lease, for one or more years, if applied for immediately. The stand is so well known that further particulars is deemed unnecessary in an article of this kind. I will only say that it is one of the best for a Tavern in Charlotte.
GEORGE CROSS.
March 27th 1838. 31/

WOOD.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Charlotte, that they expect to haul wood to Charlotte all Summer, and will furnish at all times if possible.—They will also keep on hand Lumber—which they will sell for Cash.—They also inform persons that wish to build Log Houses—that they can accommodate them with timber. They will also furnish Boards, &c.
B. P. & W. BOYD.
March 28th 1838. 31/

Dr. Wm. F. Jennings
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has located himself at the late residence of The H. Robinson, in Calhoun County, two miles south west of Poplar Tent Church, and two miles north east of Mill Grove, and tenders his services in the Practice of Medicine. He is determined that his charges shall be moderate. He may always be found at his residence except when professionally engaged.
March 23, 1838. 31/

Great Sale of GOLD MINES and valuable Property.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg County, made with the view of determining several conflicting interests, I shall sell on the 30th day of May, (and continue the sale from day to day until all is sold) at the St. Catharine Mills, near Charlotte, N. C., at public sale, the entire estate and interest of the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company, held under the charter of said company, besides their leasehold estate in the Capps Mine. The said sale will embrace their interest and leases in St. Catharine's Mills and Charlotte Mine, together with their right and shares and leases of various other mining properties in the county of Mecklenburg, including several Engines and other Machinery, and mining supplies. The sale will also include Mines, Ores, &c. Terms will be more explicitly stated at the time of sale; but for the greater portion of the purchase money, a credit of one year to be allowed, by order of the Court, the purchaser giving security.
ALFRED H. BURTON, Trustee.
March 27, 1838. 31/

For Sale.
1000 lbs. Superior FLOUR,
13 Barrels do.
1 Ait of Lard.
TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
March 21, 1838. 30/

The Charlotte Jockey Club RACES.
WILL commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May next, and probably continue all the week.
1st day, a sweepstakes for 3 years old, mile heats—entrance \$50—half forfeit—to close the evening before the race.
2d day two mile heats.
3d day, 3 mile heats—free for any horse.
The 2d and 3d days the Club will furnish the purse—amount not yet known, but expected to be \$200 each day.
The proprietor resides within a few hundred yards of the track, and is well prepared to accommodate all who may call on him with the best the country affords, and on good terms. He has good large and dry stables, sufficient for the accommodation of 25 or 30 horses.
We anticipate a very interesting week from the number of fine horses now in training—the course will be in first rate order—it is undergoing entire alteration and repair.
Gentlemen of the Turf and all others fond of this truly rational amusement, may reasonably expect a pleasing and interesting meeting.
WM. S. NORMENT, Secy.
March 20, 1838. 35/

\$20 REWARD.
LOST on the 6th inst. on the Statesville road, between Col. M. W. Alexander's plantation and the Davidson College, a large calfskin Pocket Book, containing between 3 and 4 hundred dollars in South Carolina money, and a number of Notes and papers. The following comprise a part; one note on Joseph White for \$150, of Sumpter Dist., S. C.; one note on Col. Thomas Wilder for \$175; one note on Dr. Henry De Back for \$95; one note on John Ballard for \$187 3/4; one note on John D. Bowen for \$50, besides a number of other notes, accounts and receipts. The notes are of no account to any one but myself as payment has been stopped on them. Any person delivering the said Pocket Book to me in Statesville, or leaving it at the Printing Office at Charlotte, shall receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.
GREENBERRY H. SUMNERS.
March 24, 1838. 30/

Blank Bank Notes FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Water too late to do Good?

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Mecklenburg and other counties, that they have just received an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines, which, with the stock received at February, makes a large and general assortment, comprising almost every article in the *Matric Medical.* We now offer them, either wholesale or retail, upon reasonable terms, and wish Physicians and planters to call and examine our stock. All orders from Physicians or others will meet with prompt attention, and be thankfully received. We feel confident we can do well by them. We deem it unnecessary to mention every article, but will name a few in our list, viz:

Swain's Panacea,
Carpenter's Sassafras Powder, Seditious Powder
Extract of Balsam
of Sassafras, Cacao and
Copaiva,
of Tolu,
of Buchu,
of Pinkroot,
Precip. Extract of Bark,
Compound Syrup of Liverwort,
Compound Syrup of Capivi.
Pills.
Galligan's Fever and Ague Pills,
Dr. Peters' do.
Dr. Lee's do.
Dr. Beckwith's do.
Dr. Cook's do.
Rogers's remedy for Bowel Complaint,
with a variety of other Patent Medicines.
—ALSO—
An assortment of Paint Brushes.
WILLIAMS & BOYD.
Charlotte, March 12, 1838. 30/

NEW COACH MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the Carriage Making Business at his New Shop, a few doors North east of the Jail, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness and despatch. He has secured a stock of good materials and will warrant his work to stand as well as any ever made in this place. All he wants is a fair trial to ensure the encouragement of the public.
REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice.
Attached to this establishment is a Smith Shop, where all work in this line will be executed. He will be glad to do the Smith work for any of his friends.
MILES HILL.
Charlotte, March 14, 1838. 30/

Money Wanted.
THE Subscribers earnestly request all persons who are indebted to them, either by Note or Account, to call and settle the same by Cash—if not in full as much as they can—every little being of consequence. This call is made through necessity to enable us to lay in a Spring supply of Goods. Those having old accounts and cannot settle them by Cash, are requested to call and close the same by Note.
We still have quite a good assortment of

Dry Goods, &c. on hand, which we are anxious to sell, and would sell low for Cash. Those wishing to get bargains are requested to call.
A. & W. ALEXANDER.
March 3, 1838. 30/

20 DOLLARS REWARD
For a Negro Boy named Armstead.
RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm, in Chester District, S. C., on the last of October, 1837, my boy named ARMSTEAD. He was apprehended and committed to the Charlotte Jail. I sent and got him home about the 1st of November. He the next morning ran away again, and pursued the same route and was committed to Salisbury Jail. I sent for him again and got him back about two miles south of Charlotte, when he broke away and made his escape. I suppose he is trying to get to Caswell county, N. C., where he was raised. When he left me he said he got in with a North Carolina wagoner by the name of Wm. Brown, of Caswell county, who the boy said first conducted him off, and promised to take him where he was raised; and I suppose when he made his last escape he was making for that county. This boy is about 15 or 16 years of age, of a dark mulatto color, he is four feet 8 or 10 inches high, he is left handed and has a scar of a burn on his left wrist, and his left big toe is cut off above the nail. This boy, when he was in the Salisbury Jail, called his name George, and said he belonged to James Patterson, of South Carolina, which was the man I purchased him from. I will give the above reward for his apprehension in any Jail so that I can get him again.
JOHN RIVER.
March 12, 1838. 35/

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVALUABLE OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,
Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.
Single Pot, 1 dollar.—One dozen, 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15/

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!
Raleigh, September 21, 1836.
I am now 59 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of thirty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.
LEWIS HOLLOWAY.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Sheffield Deeds for Sale.

GOODS.
ALL those individuals who are desirous of purchasing by Cash or Note, the Goods much preferred, as well as the only will pay our debts.
I continue to keep a fine assortment

Notice!!
To avoid giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with CASH. We have still on hand a superior

Stock of Goods, which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.
TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1838. 31/

NEW FIRM!
THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewelry Business.
We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for Cash. All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.
TROTTER & ALEXANDER.
Nov. 23, 1837. 31/

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

NOTICE.
HAYING become Agent for A. J. M. Brevard, Esq., I now have and will continue to keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of IRON, at his usual prices, for CASH, either by the whole sale or retail. Orders from a distance, giving a description of the iron wanted, will be promptly attended to.
LEROY SPRINGS.
Jan. 17, 1838. 31/

To the Public!
THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the PAINTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz:

Plum and Ornamental House Painting, Sign and Flag do.
All orders executed with neatness and dispatch.
H. D. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1838. 30/

Five Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d inst., a bond-free woman by the name of SALLY, about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, 19 years old, dark complexioned, and had on when she left either a homespun or dark calico frock. I repeat she has gone to Cabarrus county. I forewarn all persons from harboring or keeping her, as I intend to put the law in force against all those offending. Whoever will deliver the said girl to me, shall have the above reward and my thanks.
JOHN ROUCHE.
March 20, 1838. 15/

CHARLOTTE—MARCH 31.
Brandy, Peach, 80 & 90 Feathers, 30/4
do Apple, 80 & 70 Iron, 30/4
Rice, 30 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Rice, 30 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
do Sugar, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Coffee, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Cotton, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
do Bagging, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Corn, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Flour, Country, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Feathers, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4

CAMDEN—MARCH 31.
Brandy, Peach, 80 & 90 Feathers, 30/4
do Apple, 80 & 70 Iron, 30/4
Rice, 30 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Rice, 30 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
do Sugar, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Coffee, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Cotton, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
do Bagging, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Corn, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Flour, Country, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Feathers, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4

CHARLESTON—MARCH 31.
Brandy, Peach, 80 & 90 Feathers, 30/4
do Apple, 80 & 70 Iron, 30/4
Rice, 30 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Rice, 30 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
do Sugar, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Coffee, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Cotton, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
do Bagging, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Corn, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Flour, Country, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4
Feathers, 10 & 10 1/2 Mace, 30/4